**READING ASSIGNMENT ITALY 1890-1945**

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**TERMS TO KNOW:**

*Risorgimento*

PM Francesco Crispi’s foreign policy

Eritrea/Abyssinia

Battle of Adowa

PM Giovanni Giolitti’s foreign policy

“Red Week”

annexation of Turkish territory

Treaty of London (1915)

Paris Peace Conference & Wilson’s Fourteen Points

Italian attitudes towards Paris Peace Conference

Gabriele D’Annunzio

Occupation of Fiume

Italian Government’s Response to Lawbreakers

Socialist Party, 1919-1920

Reformism v. Third International & Italian Socialist Party

Visocchi Decree (Sept. 1919)

Falcioni Decree (April 1920)

*Popolari* or Christian Democrats

*Fascio di Comabttimento* or Fasctists (23 March 1919)

Labor unrest 1920 & 1921

*Squadre d’azione* (action squads), Fascists & violence

PM Giolliti, Fascists & May 1921 Elections

Giolliti’s Coalition Govt. (May – July 1921)

Mussolini’s Pact of Pacification

**QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER**

General Questions:

* What were some reasons for Italian humiliation prior to WW I? After WW I?
* Why were Crispi & Giolitti more concerned about foreign policy than domestic policy?
* Why did Italy join the Allies in WW I?
* Why were Italians upset about the Paris Peace Treaties?
* What were some possible influences of Gabriele D’Annunzio’s actions in Fiume on the political stability of Italy after WW I?
* Why was post-WW I Italy politically unstable?
* How did the Fascists develop politically between 1919 and July 1921?

Paxton Related Questions

* Which developments can be categorized as Stage 1? Give reasons based on the characteristics of Paxton’s Stage 1 of fascism.
* What preconditions in the political nature of Italy, 1890-1921, were present for Stage 1 to develop?
* What evidence supports placing Mussolini’s Fascist movement into Stage 2?
* What preconditions in the political nature of Italy, 1918-1921, were present for Stage 2 to develop?